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CALIFORNIA
STATE



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 18, 1918.
STATE FEDERATION CONVENTION.
WHEN GOMPERS COMES HOME.
WAGES VS. FINANCES.
THE PRESIDENT AND PEACE.
IN THE TRENCHES OF LABOR.

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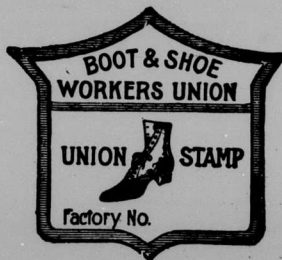
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State Federation Convention

The convention of the California State Federation of Labor which closed in San Diego last Friday evening was one of the most harmonious and successful gatherings in the history of the organization and transacted a large amount of business having to do with matters of vital concern to the workers of the State. A brief summary of convention doings is given below.

At 10 o'clock Monday morning, headed by a band of union San Diego musicians, the delegates left the headquarters and paraded along Sixth street to C, thence to Fourth to G and then to Eighth to Eagles' Hall, where the convention was to begin its sessions. The parade was headed by President Barnes and Secretary McClelland of the Federated Trades Council, followed by the band; then came President Murphy and Secretary Scharrenberg of the State Federation, preceded by Larry Du Val of the Cooks and Waiters, proudly carrying the beautiful flag of the labor drill unit. The delegates and local members followed, each carrying a silk flag. The lady delegates and a number of members of the Woman's Union Label League were in line and held their places as well as their brothers. All along the large number of people assembled greeted the visitors with frequent applause.

Upon assembling in the hall little time was wasted, and Chairman Walter Barnes of the local committee on arrangements promptly rapped for order, and as soon as the delegates had found seats, after a few words of appropriate welcome, introduced Mayor Wilde, who proceeded to get the delegates in good humor by his way of delivering his address. It was in a happy vein and he complained of the fact that because he had enlisted and been accepted in the new artillery company, the kaiser had begun to talk peace so as to shut him out. He extended the best the city had to the delegates and presented each one with a paper key to the city.

He also handed over a new \$50 bill to Chairman Barnes as his contribution to the convention entertainment fund. He praised the work of President Wilson, paid a glowing tribute to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and told the audience that he had been a lather at one time in his career and was proud of the fact that he had earned his bread by the work of his hands.

Rev. W. E. Crabtree of the Central Christian Church, delivered an invocation, after which Chairman Barnes introduced President Murphy and turned the gavel over to him. President Murphy spoke to some extent, thanking the mayor and the committee and expressing gratification at being able to meet in our city, and set forth what the Federation had accomplished during the past year and what it hoped to do in the future. He was very liberal in his tribute to President Wilson for his attitude toward organized labor. Mr. Murphy is very bright and an experienced parliamentarian and early made it clear that he could handle a convention in good shape. He is a member of Web Pressmen's Union No. 4 of San Francisco, and works constantly at his trade. At the close of his address he offered a resolution pledging the support of labor to the President of the United States, and asked that the convention endorse the same, and it was ordered sent to the President.

The convention officers were named as follows:

Assistant Secretary—David L. Beatty, secretary of Typographical Union No. 36, Oakland.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Geo. E. Bevan, Teamsters No. 208, Los Angeles.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms — Jacob Beckel, Federated Trades and Labor Council, San Diego.

The convention was then declared ready to proceed to business and he called for the report of the committee on credentials, which committee was made up of all San Diego men, as is the custom, and consisted of E. B. Tully of the Carpenters, E. R. Kelsey of the Barbers, Larry O. Du Val of the Cooks and Waiters. They reported that there were no contests and recommended the seating of the delegates named and who had filed credentials with the secretary. This was unanimously adopted; a list of the delegates appears in another part of the paper.

President Murphy then had the secretary read a list of the committee appointments for the convention. They were as follows:

Credentials—E. B. Tully, Carpenters No. 1296, San Diego; E. R. Kelsey, Barbers No. 256, San Diego; Larry O. Du Val, Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 402, San Diego.

Constitution—L. C. Grasser, Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495, San Francisco; Robert L. Telfer, Typographical No. 231, San Jose; Thos. Steigerwald, Cigarmakers No. 332, San Diego; Patrick Flynn, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders, San Francisco; George A. Dean, Central Labor Council, Stockton.

Rules and Order of Business—Daniel P. Haggerty, Labor Council, San Francisco; R. F. De Verre, Boilermakers No. 285, Long Beach; I. N. Hylen, Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco; Wm. P. Whitlock, Federated Trades and Labor Council, Eureka; Wm. H. Rogers, Post Office Clerks, San Diego.

Reports of Officers—George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco; E. L. Bruck, Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles; Walter J. Yarrow, Oil Workers No. 15,525, Coalinga; D. D. Sullivan, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.

Resolutions—Seth R. Brown, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Ben F. Bowbeer, Street Carmen No. 192, Oakland; J. B. Dale, Teamsters No. 490, Vallejo; J. J. Butler, Oil Workers No. 15,644, Lost Hills; Roland M. Roche, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco.

Legislation—Walter Matherson, Sheet Metal Workers No. 309, San Jose; Michael Casey, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco; Chas. L. Myers, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; A. L. Fournier, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; Joseph P. Duffy, Bricklayers No. 7, San Francisco.

Grievances—P. H. McCarthy, Carpenters No. 22, San Francisco; Wm. I. Cox, Machinists No. 389, San Diego; Emil Muri, Brewery Workmen No. 7, San Francisco; J. B. Bowen, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles; Geo. G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.

Labels and Boycotts—Margaret A. Malone, Garment Workers No. 137, Napa; H. F. Strother, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, San Francisco; Harry Pothoff, Central Labor Council, San Pedro; Frank Lee, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco; Dan Regan, Molders No. 374, Los Angeles.

Thanks—C. F. Grow, Machinists No. 311, Los

Angeles; Patrick Leroy Grace, Bartenders No. 566, Fresno; Chas. Hawley, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; J. C. Harter, Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield; Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.

Chairman Barnes of the local committee announced to the delegates the entertainment for them that evening; arrangements were made for committee meetings, and the convention adjourned for the noon recess.

Monday Afternoon.

After the convention had been called to order and adopted an additional report of the credential committee was made. It was unanimously voted to seat Harry Ryan of the Trades Union Liberty League as a fraternal delegate. The committee on rules and order of business brought in the scheme for conducting the business of the convention, setting the time limit for introduction of resolutions and propositions as expiring on Wednesday noon.

Tuesday Morning.

After adopting an additional report of late arriving delegates from the credential committee, a number of announcements were made, and Fraternal Delegate Ryan was introduced and made an eloquent speech to the convention along the lines of duty if personal liberty and freedom of action were to be preserved.

William H. Urmey of San Francisco, a member of the Building Trades Council, who is engaged in work for the United States Department of Labor, was introduced and explained fully to the delegates the working of that body, and made a more than interesting address, and set forth how the efforts of the labor department were ever bent to settle all labor disputes without strikes.

As the convention was to be entertained by an auto ride to Camp Kearny in the afternoon, adjournment was taken until Wednesday morning.

Wednesday Morning.

The first business was the partial report of the resolutions committee, which recommended the proposition submitted by the San Francisco delegation of Typographical Union No. 21, and signed by all the delegates from other typographical unions in the State, urging that the war industries board class commercial printing as an essential industry; that the priorities board place this industry in the same class as other industries classified under the fourth classification list for preference for fuel and other supplies, and that the matter be laid before the proper authorities at Washington. This resolution was unanimously concurred in.

A resolution providing for the establishment of a legal department by the State Federation, to be supported by funds from the various unions, and to be at the service of all the unions of the Federation at all times, and thus avoid the constant appeals for funds to fight this and that court case, was reported upon favorably, but was referred to the incoming executive board for investigation and further report.

The floor was granted to Dr. Walter M. Dickie of Los Angeles, sanitarian of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases of the State Board of Health, who spoke on "Social Hygiene."

Nominations of officers for the ensuing term, to be voted upon on Thursday, was the next order of business.

President Murphy surrendered the chair to Vice-President Hart, and Delegate Haggerty, past president, placed Mr. Murphy in nomination to succeed himself. The president's popu-

larity was evidenced by great applause, and he was the only nominee.

For vice-president for District No. 1, which includes San Diego, the name of Jacob Beckel, the incumbent, and one of our leaders in the work, was presented. The name of Walter Barnes of the Federated Trades Council, was also suggested, but Mr. Barnes promptly declined, and Mr. Beckel had the field to himself.

District No. 2—Los Angeles County, two to be elected—Fred Marsh, Steam and Operating Engineers No. 72, Los Angeles; A. W. McKenna, Boilermakers No. 285, Long Beach; Harry Pothoff, Los Angeles; E. L. Bruck, Pattern Makers, Los Angeles, were named.

District No. 3—Bakersfield to Fresno—J. C. Harter, Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield.

District No. 4—San Joaquin County—George A. Dean, Central Labor Council, Stockton.

District No. 5—Santa Clara County—H. J. Young, Printing Pressmen No. 146, San Jose.

District No. 6—Alameda County—E. H. Hart, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.

District No. 7—F. W. Heckman, Central Labor Council, Richmond.

District No. 8—Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano—Margaret A. Malone, Garment Workers No. 137, Napa.

District No. 9—San Francisco—A. J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco; Charles Childs, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; George K. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco; Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco; A. L. Fournier, Musicians No. 16, San Francisco; James Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.

District No. 10—Sacramento and adjacent counties—W. J. McQuillan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.

District No. 11—Humboldt County—W. P. Whitlock, Federated Trades and Labor Council, Eureka.

District No. 12—To be appointed by the incoming executive board, as there were no delegates present.

Of the nominees Murphy, Beckel, Marsh, Pothoff, Dean, Young, Hart, Heckman, Malone, Child, Rogers, McQuillan and Scharrenberg are at present serving.

For secretary-treasurer, Paul Scharrenberg, the incumbent, was the only nominee.

For delegate to the American Federation of Labor, the only name presented was that of George A. Tracy of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, a past president of the Federation; his compensation for the trip was fixed at \$600.

Wednesday Afternoon.

The place of holding the next meeting was an order of business and Bakersfield and Taft were placed upon the ballot to contest for the honor.

A resolution was adopted denouncing all rent profiteers, and calling upon the proper authorities to put a stop to the practice.

A resolution received favorable consideration that will be submitted to the next legislature prohibiting the employment of any child under the age of 14 years in any occupation, trade or profession for profit.

The convention then adjourned to allow an official picture to be taken of the delegates and visitors.

Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin, who is a delegate from Teamsters' Union of San Francisco, addressed the convention at length on the work of his office and what he learned upon his recent visit to Washington to consult with other laborites.

Thursday Morning.

A telegram was read from Senator Hiram Johnson declaring himself in favor of the constitutional amendment providing for health insur-

ance and urging the convention to favor the proposition.

The result of the election for officers for the ensuing year was as follows:

President—Daniel C. Murphy, Webb Pressmen, San Francisco.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenburg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Vice-Presidents—District No. 1—Jacob Beckel, Brewery Workers, San Diego.

District No. 2—E. L. Bruck, Pattern Makers, Los Angeles; A. W. McKenna, Boilermakers, Long Beach.

District No. 3—J. C. Harter, Painters, Bakersfield.

District No. 4—Geo. A. Dean, Street Carmen, Stockton.

District No. 5—H. J. Young, Printing Pressmen, San Jose.

District No. 6—E. H. Hart, Teamsters, Oakland.

District No. 7—F. W. Heckman, Teamsters, Richmond.

District No. 8—Margaret A. Malone, Garment Workers, Napa.

District No. 9—Roe H. Baker, Barbers; A. J. Rogers, Bottlers; James E. Hopkins, Teamsters; all of San Francisco.

District No. 10—William J. McQuillan, Printing Pressmen, Sacramento.

District No. 11—William P. Whitlock, Painters, Eureka.

Next Convention—Bakersfield.
Friday.

In dealing with the Mooney case a recommendation of the committee on officers' reports providing that upon the adjournment of the convention the case, in its labor aspects, be presented to the War Labor Board to be dealt with as a war issue, was concurred in. The report said: "This is urgent, in view of the menace to the uninterrupted prosecution of necessary war industry, which further delay in securing justice for Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings will bring."

Numerous propositions were presented to the convention dealing with after-the-war problems and the committee bunched them all and recommended that they be referred to a special committee of seven to deal with and make recommendations on the entire subject. The recommendation of the committee was adopted by the convention and the following committee named: Daniel C. Murphy, Paul Scharrenberg, Seth R. Brown, Walter J. Yarrow, George A. Tracy, W. W. Harris and J. B. Dale.

PROPHETS ARE FOOLED.

President Gompers fooled the prophets who assured the world that he was going to England to 'split the British Labor party,' etc., etc.

President Gompers ignored the prophets. He announced the purpose of the American Federation of Labor special mission to Europe and started on his way. That he has been successful in presenting to British and French workers the war program of President Wilson, which American trade unionists accept, is nowhere denied.

English and Scottish newspapers received at American Federation of Labor headquarters make the prophets' claim look ridiculous.

At Glasgow, Scotland, newspaper men interviewed President Gompers. He said he "was not going to criticize the labor movement of Great Britain," and clearly intimated that the workers of Great Britain—and elsewhere—are competent to handle their internal affairs.

In reply to a question relative to details in connection with the solution of an after-the-war question, President Gompers said:

"I have no right to speak in the name of the Government and the President of the United States. When the President has something to say, he finds means of communicating it."

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WHEN GOMPERS COMES HOME!

Special to "The Labor Clarion":

New York, October 14—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor will be welcomed back to America by a national mass meeting to be held in Chicago under the auspices of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

Announcement of plans for the mass meeting was made at national headquarters of the Alliance here today. Simultaneous announcement was made in Chicago.

It is planned to bring to Chicago representative men and women from all parts of the United States, in order that the substance and spirit of the message President Gompers will bring from Europe may be as widely spread through America as possible. This is done, Director Robert Maisel said, because it will not be possible for Mr. Gompers to make an extended speaking tour.

Invitations already have gone out to the following:

President Wilson and his Cabinet.

Governors of all the states.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Presidents and executive councils of all international unions.

Members of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense.

Members of the National War Labor Board.

Presidents and executive councils of all State Federations of Labor.

Presidents and executive councils of the railroad brotherhoods.

All city labor central bodies.

All branches of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

And a list of men and women who are representative of the life of the American democracy.

With President Gompers at the Chicago reception will be the entire membership of the mission now in Europe with him. Members of the mission, in addition to Mr. Gompers, are:

William J. Bowen, president, International Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Union.

John P. Frey, editor, "International Molders' Journal."

C. L. Baine, secretary, International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Officers of the American Federation of Labor are giving their hearty co-operation in the making of arrangements for the great meeting in Chicago.

A local committee representative of organized labor, the Alliance and the public, has been working in Chicago for two weeks, planning for the big event, which will be held in Chicago's magnificent Auditorium.

The date of the event has been provisionally fixed for November 8th, but obviously no definite date can be either fixed or announced. Means for communicating the date quickly at the earliest possible moment to those who will attend have been arranged.

"President Gompers will return from Europe after having performed an unusual service for America," said Robert Maisel, director of the Alliance. "All America will want to know what he has to say; all America will want to welcome him back to America. He will return with a great message for all of our people, and only by holding a great national meeting such as we have arranged can his message be properly got to the citizenship of the country. Mr. Gompers will return to take up the heavy load of his duties here. His time will be at a high premium. By bringing to Chicago representative men and women from various sections of the country the spirit of President Gompers' message will go throughout the country as it could in no other way.

"Already scores of warm friends of President Gompers and of the labor movement have voiced their keen appreciation of the plan we have made. This meeting will afford a means for personal contact that would otherwise not be available to a great many. We are confident that this great meeting, unique in character, will be an inspiration to all those who are toiling with the single purpose of bringing victory to the arms and purposes of democracy in the great war.

"President Gompers has seen the war as no other man from America has seen it. He has been close to the great currents of war and of the life and toil behind the lines. He will have a message for America such as no man or woman has yet brought to us. We regard it as the right of the nation to have this message as widely disseminated as possible."

The arrangements are under the guidance of the Alliance, but men and women of all walks of life have been called into conference and asked to assist in the making of arrangements.

An advisory committee has been named consisting of the following:

John R. Alpine	Hugh Frayne	J. Hays Hammond
Frank Morrison	J. W. Sullivan	A. J. Porter
John H. Walker	Jos. F. Valentine	August Belmont
Frank P. Walsh	Frank Duffy	Geo. W. Perkins
W. G. Lee	T. A. Rickert	Alton B. Parker
Otto H. Kahn	Jacob Fischer	Gertrude B. Easley
William B. Wilson	William J. Spencer	W. O. Thompson
Bernard M. Baruch	A. J. Berres	Theodore Marburg
W. D. Mahon	Ralph M. Easley	James Lord
William Green	Marcus M. Marks	John J. Manning
Charles E. Russell	Nicholas F. Brady	W. P. Bloodgood
J. G. Phelps Stokes	Henry P. Davison	Wm. E. Walling
William Edlin	Otto M. Edlitz	James W. Mullen
Matthew Woll	Geo. M. Reynolds	Henry L. Slobodin
James P. Holland	A. H. Smith	A. M. Simons
David J. Berry	Frank Trumbull	Winfield R. Gaylord
Henry F. Hillers	V. Everit Macy	Gertrude B. Fuller
Leon H. Rouse	Charles S. Barret	

The meeting in Chicago will be representative of every walk of useful American life. And above all it will be a national Victory for Democracy meeting to welcome home one of democracy's most powerful and ardent champions.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you.



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October 14, 1918

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WAGES VS. FINANCES.

By Frank P. Walsh.

In many cases presented to the War Labor Board the attorneys and representatives of the employing corporations urge that, regardless of the essential fairness of any wage increase that might be awarded by the board, the financial condition of the concerns would be impaired thereby and that the Board should consider this possible result in fixing rates of wages.

Under the principles and policies to govern relations between workers and employers in war industries for the duration of the war, as adopted by the Government in conformity with the proclamation of the President of date April 8, 1918, the powers and duties of the board are clearly defined.

The underlying object of its creation is that "the maximum production of all war industries should be maintained." To this end, therefore, of course, all existing wage standards must be maintained. Where wages were fixed by contract between organized groups of employers and employees, and the same are found by the board to have been fair at the beginning of the war, it becomes the duty of the board to ascertain, by careful investigation and research, the increased cost of living, as well as the advance, if any, which would ordinarily and naturally come about in times of peace, which sums must be added to the pre-war wage.

Where wages, however arrived at, are found not to have been fair and adequate at the time our country entered the war, proper basic standards are established, to which the last foregoing elements of increase are added.

Supplementary to these considerations, it may be noted that the President's proclamation also imposes the following definite and specific direction upon the board:

"In fixing wages, minimum rates of pay shall be established which will insure the subsistence of the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort."

This provision, it has been found in experience, required a substantial increase in the wages of all of the common laborers which have come within the jurisdiction of the board, with the possible exception of building laborers and a few other industries. The evidence in many cases shows that numbers of skilled and semi-skilled mechanics also, by right, invoked the principle of the living wage on account of the inadequacy of their compensation to meet this just requirement of the government.

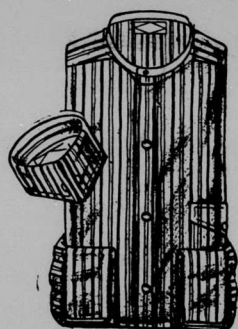
Giving effect to the foregoing duties and limitations imposed upon it by the proclamation of the President, the board, after mature deliberation, in a large number of cases unanimously applied the foregoing rules and principles, and accordingly held that the financial condition of the employing corporations was entirely irrelevant under the principles proclaimed by the President, and would not be considered if proposed increases of pay to workers were just and proper.

Obviously, to have regard to outside considerations, such as are involved in the claim of financial inability to pay, might entirely defeat the wage fixing function of the board by proof that even a fair wage could not be paid to employees without financial detriment, or that a minimum

rate of pay, "insuring the subsistence of the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort," would be confiscatory.

If a workman engaged in an essential industry is expected to perform his part uninterruptedly in necessary war production, it will not do to say to him, upon presentation of his just demands, that the tremendously increased expense of fuel and raw materials has been taken into account by his employer and paid in full, but that the legitimate increase in the cost of labor must be ignored, even though it means deprivation and suffering to him, to say nothing of the menace to his family life; or, that his employer has not looked ahead to the inevitable rise in labor cost as he has to the cost of fuel and materials, and that the worker must bear the burden of this lack of foresight; or, that the employer has entered into fixed contracts, based in part upon the rate of wages being paid at the time of the making of the contracts, thus relieving the consumer of the legitimate addition to the cost of the product an account of the war and again thrusting the burden upon the underpaid worker; or, that the worker should be called upon (a) to use up his pre-war savings, (b) to take his children out of school and place them in industry (c) or to receive aid from charitable and benevolent sources for the upkeep of himself and his family while the war is being prosecuted.

A state of war is recognized by all as an "extraordinary emergency," and this is true even though it extends over a very great period of time. And it is an emergency which calls, among other and mightier changes, for revision and reformation of contracts, the readjustment of prices



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to the consumer, and changes of the most fundamental character in the organization and operation of industry, even to the commandeering and control of private enterprises by the Government itself, when found necessary and expedient.

To prevent injustice, the board, where substantial increases have been made, has unhesitatingly recommended increases in the rates of public utilities, as well as price readjustments in existing contracts with the Government or private individuals or corporations, so that the ultimate consumer might not shift the burden, fairly his, to the back of the worker or his employer.

Moreover, another argument frequently urged by employers, i. e., that the amount of increase in wages is added directly to the expense of the concern and must result in an equal diminution of profits, is in the main, fallacious.

It is based upon the assumption that the employer is to pay a higher price for the identical character and the same amount of service. That this assumption is erroneous has been conclusively proven by many generations of industrial experience. Workers who are ill treated by their employers and not sufficiently compensated to enable them to maintain a high degree of efficiency, render one kind of service, usually poor and halting. Employees who are adequately paid, hence in sound physical condition and mentally alert, render an entirely different and improved quality and amount of service. Experience has proven that the increase in the amount of service rendered and its improved quality compensates, if it does not entirely offset, the increase in the mere monetary wage.

Some of the largest of our nation's industries have in the past voluntarily made large increases in wages, against the protests of business competitors, associates, and even economists, the prediction being that the effect would be the financial prostration of the industry. The immediate and practical results, however, completely refuted these forebodings, for the expense per unit of product was materially decreased as a result of better service rendered, and the profit of the employer showed corresponding increases.

Contributing to this beneficial result may be mentioned, among other factors, the immediate decrease in the "turn over," which means the constant hiring of vast numbers of workers to take the places of those who leave the employment, unable to continuously maintain themselves and families on an insufficient wage.

It is conceded by all enlightened employers of labor that there is not only a large direct cost in training new recruits in an industry, but that there is a marked diminution of product due to the induction of new and untrained workers into a manufacturing plant. A comparison between an industry which maintains a steady and efficient labor force by providing equitable conditions of employment and an industry in which the labor force is constantly shifting because of inadequate wages or other onerous conditions, would, we believe, show the same differences in efficiency as would appear in the comparison of a well-fed, well-drilled, carefully-equipped army of veterans, and a collection of nondescript troops for whose subsistence, equipment, training and general welfare no governmental provision had been made.

For the Government to adopt the suggestion of employers that the state of their finances should be considered in fixing wages would be, in many instances, to abandon large sections of its industrial army to the ravages of poverty, with its inevitable train of ills and sufferings, a policy unthinkable if we are to win the war of freedom for the world, which we must and will.

CULINARY WORKERS.

The lockout in Tait's Cafe was settled last Friday by a conference between the contending parties, which resulted in the granting of all demands of the union and the re-employment of all the men waiters affected. The management, according to the settlement, was allowed to retain ten waitresses, but kept only six, which does not bear out previous statements of Mr. Tait to the effect that the substitutes were satisfactory from every point of view. In that connection delegates of the union stated at the last meeting of the Labor Council that Mrs. Day's employment agency is guilty of offering inducements to hotels and cafes to employ women help in order to avoid paying union wages and conditions to the men. Of course, high fees are charged all the women employed by this agency. By reason of such methods, there are now many more unemployed waiters than for many years past, and as these men know no other trades and are mostly exempt from military service, it follows that no good is accomplished for anybody by seeking to have them supplanted by women.

The first gold star in the service flag of Waiters' Union No. 30 is in memory of John Deitrich, who enlisted in the field artillery a few months ago, and fell in battle in France, September 30th. He was a Croatian by birth, and though rejected twice because of non-citizenship, his inborn spirit to do his utmost in the cause of the Jugoslavs enabled him later to secure final papers entitling him to lay down his life in the cause of universal democracy. The union is making progress in enforcing the new conditions in all the leading cafes.

In Oakland, the cooks and waiters have succeeded in establishing the eight-hour day and are enforcing it in all houses excepting one. In Los Angeles, the Cooks' Association has given

up its separate organization and joined with the cooks in establishing a new Cooks' Union, chartered by the International Union. This eliminates the evil of dual organization in the culinary industry in Los Angeles.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1918.

A San Francisco newspaper man says his wife offers the suggestion that the German people would be better off if the kaiser were with God than they are now under the Hohenzollern scheme of "Gott mit der kaiser." Surely the claimed alliance is not working out very well for the unfortunate German people just now while the allied armies are boring holes through them with artillery, rifle and bayonet.

The war is to go on until such time as the German people determine to force their government to play the role of decency among the nations of the world. If the German people really desire peace, the way is open to them to obtain it. The Hohenzollerns must go and the people must control their government. No treaty will be signed with men who tear up their agreements as "mere scraps of paper."

The "Chronicle" comes out in opposition to practically all of the Charter Amendments on the ballot for the November election. The only one it has a good word to say for is one that fits in with M. H. de Young's hobby in Golden Gate Park. If the "Chronicle" is allowed to have its way in municipal affairs, the park will eventually become the private property of de Young. The great majority of the people of San Francisco, however, can be depended upon to pay no attention to the analysis of the amendments made by the "Chronicle." When they want information on matters of this kind they seek it elsewhere because of past experience with the de Young organ.

Not only on the battlefields is democracy being interpreted in action. At home it is being interpreted, as well. When the National War Labor Board ruled that employers have no right to prevent workingmen from organizing, and ordered the iniquitous "individual contract" discontinued, that was an interpretation of democracy. And now comes the forecast by Joint Chairman Walsh that this same board soon will make a general ruling fixing eight hours as the basic workday. Democracy is being interpreted in terms of life and happiness here at home. Our great struggle for democracy is making us all more keenly appreciative of the full meaning of democracy. Democracy is being dramatized as a great human order of life—not merely as a certain kind of governmental machinery.

The President and Peace

While almost every mind in the world is filled with thoughts of peace and the all-absorbing topic of the day, particularly in the belligerent countries, is of peace, there is quite general expression of the opinion that the Imperial German Government is not to be trusted and that the Allied Powers must scrutinize very carefully any suggestion as to a cessation of hostilities coming from that quarter. There is also altogether too much advice being offered in all of the countries concerning just what conditions should be exacted before any negotiations are entered into looking to the ending of the bloody warfare of the present. This advice usually comes from sources which can, in the very nature of things, have little or no special information as to the actual conditions existing and is, therefore, mere babble unworthy of the serious consideration of those upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility for bringing the war to a successful conclusion.

In the United States President Wilson is undoubtedly the best informed man among us concerning every phase of the war and the conditions under which it is being prosecuted. He is the only man in the country who has at his disposal the facilities for gathering exact knowledge relating to the details of every description having to do with the possibilities for good or ill of every move made on either side. His past record proves him beyond the peradventure of a doubt to be devoutly devoted to the cause of democracy and to the welfare of humankind throughout the world. The results he has produced during his career as a public servant are sufficient to stamp him as the most astute among living statesmen. His love of peace is only exceeded by his passionate devotion to the cause of justice. He is a master of diplomacy a man of penetrating thought and sagacious judgment, just the man to be implicitly trusted by the American people in the handling of such vital questions as now confront the Nation and the world.

The organized workers of the United States have faith in President Wilson and will follow his lead in the matter of peace or war with unfaltering confidence as to the ultimate outcome.

There are, of course, other men of high intelligence and undoubted loyalty to the cause of justice occupying governmental positions of high rank in our Nation and in whose honesty and judgment the people have unbounded confidence, but the point is there is no other man in the world today who has anything like the fund of first-hand information that the President possesses, and, therefore, there is no man who can be depended upon to do the right thing with the same degree of confidence.

The President knows the opinions and ideas held by the military leaders of the Allied armies and no doubt will make the very best use of their technical advice in dealing with the enemy.

All things considered there is absolutely no excuse for Congress or other bodies issuing mandates to the President as to what he must or must not do in carrying on the diplomatic correspondence incident to the war. Of course the President, democrat that he is, will be pleased to receive the counsel and advice of all Americans, but he must be the judge as to the merits of it.

The enemy governments must not be permitted to create discord and disagreement among the Allies, and they will not be able to do so if the citizens of this country and her Allies have the wisdom to place the confidence in their leaders that their past conduct deserves.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

If the Government is to continue to operate the railroads after the close of the war, under what conditions is it to be done? Is the Government to purchase them from their private owners and issue bonds to pay for them, or will some system of percentage payments on actual capital invested be worked out, and what will the price paid by the people be based upon as to values? These and thousands of other questions as to details are being asked by those who have only skimmed the surface of things relative to public ownership of public utilities. The same questions apply to the telegraph, telephone and express companies now privately owned.

While workers throughout the city have nearly all received increases in pay since the cost of living began to soar, the members of the police and fire departments have been compelled to meet these increased costs without any addition to their monthly pay. Amendments will be on the ballot at the November election providing for increases for these city employees, and the spirit of fairness of our citizenship ought to prompt us to vote for the amendments and thus do justice to the policemen and firemen. The Labor Council has indorsed both amendments and requests the trade unionists of the city to give them their support. If there happens to be some member of either of these departments whom you do not like, you ought to be broad enough not to penalize the whole group of men because of one individual. These men have families to support and they must have an increase in order to do it. Vote for both of these amendments. Make a note of it now and do not forget it on election day.

Among other humorous twists of the "efficient" German mind was the belief that the war for which preparations had been made for decades could be carried on at a "profit." "Six weeks to Paris and a billion dollars' indemnity," said the kaiser, "and half the north of France annexed. Then not more than three months to St. Petersburg (as it was then) and not less than three billion dollars' indemnity, with most of southwestern Russia added to our soil." Alas for efficiency! Wilhelm now has on the wrong side of the ledger a sound thrashing and twenty billions of dollars' war debt, besides what few billions he will accumulate in his ninth war loan, now being floated. German bankers, wont to discourse profoundly of "victories of profit," rated 1871 as a "reasonably profitable" adventure. In August, 1914, they doubtless expected a return for Germany of at least 1000 per cent. In June, 1918, they rubbed their hands delightedly over equally bright prospects. Now, such is the fickleness of fate, they are talking with infantile seriousness of a victory "at par." What Germany will get is becoming more clear every day. When the full tide of America's war strength set toward France early last summer, German hopes began their last ebb. The allies have now forced the Germans back to the north, east and west of Rheims, where neither German nor French have been able to make progress since the lines were locked late in 1914. The allies, with the Americans now in France, will be able to give the Germans the absolute defeat that will be inflicted upon them before their peace "yelps" are taken seriously. America at home must provide the money for our great and growing army. Make YOUR Fourth Liberty Loan subscription bigger.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Going to France?" asked a traveling man at the station of a negro soldier.

"No, sah! I'se not going to France," replied the dusky soldier. "I'se goin' to Berlin, but I may stop in France for a showt time on de way." —New York "Telegram."

The lanky youth who occupied a seat in a passenger coach persisted in sticking his head and shoulders out of the window. The brakeman was passing through the coach and he touched the youth on the back.

"Better keep your head inside the window."

"I kin look out the winder if I want to," answered the youth.

"I know you can," warned the brakeman. "But if you damage any of the ironwork on the bridges, you'll have to pay for it."

A Missourian from the Ozarks recently went to the city to see the sights. He had never been in a big city before. He walked down the street looking in the windows and enjoying himself hugely. At one place he saw a sign reading "Woman's Exchange."

The mountaineer hurried into the store, which was filled with various specimens of feminine handicraft.

"Is this the woman's exchange?" he asked.

"It is," answered a very tall, very gaunt and very spinster-like person behind the counter.

"Be you the woman?" and he eyed her keenly.

"I guess I am."

"Wall, I guess I'll keep Sal," he said apologetically, hurrying on.

Hub—One night while you were away I heard a burglar. You should have seen me going down stairs three steps at a time.

Wife (who knows him)—Where was he, on the roof?—"Boston Transcript."

The unfortunate man had been induced to relate a portion of his life history.

"I have seen changes," he said. "Once I was a doctor with a large practice, but owing to one little slip my patients began to leave me and now I am just living from hand to mouth."

"What was the slip?" was the natural question.

"It was a slip of the pen," he said. "In filling in a death certificate for a patient who had died I absent-mindedly signed my name in the space, 'Cause of death.'—"The Ingleside."

"I want you to publish these poems in book form," said a seedy-looking man to the London publisher.

Publisher—"I'll look them over; but I cannot promise to bring them out unless you have a well-known name."

Poet—"That's all right. My name is known wherever the English language is spoken."

"Ah, indeed! What is your name?"

"John Smith."

Alma Gluck lost a man for one of her concerts one day at Ann Arbor, Mich. She stepped into a drug store near the auditorium to purchase a stick of licorice.

"Going to the concert tonight?" she asked the clerk.

"I don't know yet," was the reply. "I don't care so very much about music, but I would like to see Alma Gluck."

"Take a good look and save your money," advised the singer. He did.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHEN I COME HOME!

When I come home, and leave behind
Dark things I would not call to mind,
I'll taste good ale and home-made bread,
And see white sheets and pillows spread.
And there is one who'll softly creep
To kiss me, ere I fall asleep
And tuck me 'neath the counterpane,
And I shall be a boy again
When I come home!

When I come home, from dark to light
And tread the roadways long and white,
And tramp the lanes I tramped of yore,
And see the village greens once more,
The tranquil farms, the meadows free,
The friendly trees that nod to me,
And hear the lark beneath the sun,
'Twill be good pay for what I've done

When I come home!

LESLIE COULSON.

(Killed in action, October 7, 1916.)

LABOR ORGANIZING IN MEXICO.

The strength of the organized labor movement in Mexico is now estimated at about half a million workers. The only industries nationally organized are the mining and textile industries and the railroads. The miners in particular are strongly organized in three states. Mexican labor can now be brought into the United States for work on mines and railroads, as a result of the action taken by the Department of Labor in removing certain restrictions on labor movement from the republic to the south.

An event of international importance, it is expected, will be the international labor congress at Laredo, Texas, November 13th, when American and Mexican labor will confer on matters of common interest.

OVERSEAS CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The War Department has issued the following rules for the sending of Christmas gifts to soldiers overseas:

"The War Department authorizes relatives or friends of officers and soldiers in France to send Christmas packets, which will be of standard size and weight, one to each individual in the American expeditionary forces. A standard container to be used will be 9 by 4 by 3 inches, and the weight limit will be three pounds. Standard containers of the size indicated may be had by application to the Local Red Cross Chapters throughout the country.

"In order to assure the arrival of these Christmas packages in France and their distribution to the soldiers by Christmas, all such packages must be mailed on or before November 15, 1918.

"In order to insure the limitation of one package per man, which in itself will consume a very large amount of tonnage, a plan has been worked out by which Gen. Pershing is forwarding to the War Department coupons on which are inscribed the correct names and addresses of the members of the American expeditionary forces. These coupons will be distributed and no package will be forwarded without a coupon."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has ruled that Christmas gifts for men in the naval service, both in home waters and abroad, must be shipped in substantial boxes with hinged or screw top cover to facilitate opening and inspecting. Boxes shipped by express are limited to 20 pounds in weight, and packages for vessels abroad should be shipped so as to reach New York as early as possible and not later than November 15th.

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Mike Fogel
George Price
Bela Spiller
Alex Djeau
W. A. Belard

Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.
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Arthur Morey.....Vice-President
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer
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A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Oakland Branch.
George E. Williams.....Secretary
L. N. Ritzau.....Business Representative
Office Hours, 12:30 to 2:30 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Board Meeting Held October 15, 1918.

President Weber presiding.
Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.
New member: Mrs. Elsie Boynton, organ.
Transfers deposited: F. Cardona, violin, No. 310; Herman Wegner, 'cello, No. 66; J. F. Melin, clarinet and tuba, No. 377; Duke L. Kamakua, drums, No. 295; Barbara Merkeley, harp, No. 12; Mrs. Grace Birge, piano, No. 476; Andor Pinter, organ, piano, No. 47.
Returned to Home Local: Geo. Lloyd, Al Tint.
Readmitted: A. C. Gum.
Reinstated: Leo J. Murphy, E. R. Jessup.

New Price Lists and Address Books.

The new price lists and address books are now in the hands of the printer and will be ready for the members during the coming week.

Bell For Governor.

This office is in receipt of a communication from the Bell State Union Labor Committee calling attention to the fact that Theodore Bell, the independent candidate for Governor, has been at all times fair to organized labor and he has recently received the endorsement of many labor organizations. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the present incumbent of the office has at no time done anything for labor. The board of directors of this organization feels that the members should be fully acquainted with the facts that they be in a position to vote for their very best interests.

"Joe" Weiss Now Band Leader.

"Joe" Weiss, cornist of this organization, who left here with the 319th Engineers' Band, is now Sergeant Weiss, band leader of the 220th Engineers, stationed at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Virginia. He is, like many band leaders, in need of musicians, and any of the members who wish to be inducted into the service should communicate with him at once. A new ruling by General Pershing has given the bands in France a new status and they now perform musical duty only.

Send in Your Fifty Cents.

The majority of the members have no doubt received the communication from this office requesting that they send in 50 cents each to go into a fund that our members in the army and navy may not be forgotten at Christmas time. As time is short, it is urgently desired that you send your contribution at once to C. H. King, financial secretary-treasurer.

Musicians' Union Liberty Bonds Subscriptions.

The first tabulation of what individual members have purchased of Liberty Bonds is as follows: 200 members have subscribed for the first, second, third and fourth and war stamps, \$80,500 or an average of \$400 a member. If the whole union maintains this quota we will have subscribed collectively about \$500,000. Send in your filled-in subscription blank at once. We want to go over the top 100 per cent as an organization.

Subscription of Liberty Bonds by Musicians' Union.

To demonstrate to the country that the musicians are doing their share, it is desired to secure an accurate record of all moneys subscribed to the liberty loans by the individual members. Please fill out the following and return to C. H. King. This information is confidential and no

names of members or amounts of their subscriptions will be given out to any one.

How much did you subscribe to the First Liberty Loan.....The Second Liberty Loan.....The Third Liberty Loan.....The Fourth Liberty Loan.....War Savings Stamps.....Signed.....

The above form has been mailed by this office to all members of the union, with a request that it be filled out by every member of the union and returned to this office to C. H. King. This information is to be used solely to tabulate the amount of bonds purchased by our members and no name or individual amount of subscription will be given out to any one.

Alameda County Members.

Members of Alameda County who have subscribed for Liberty Bonds may send in record of amount purchased as well as donation of 50 cents to our Army and Navy members, to G. E. Williams, secretary Oakland Branch, who will forward to main office.

Two New Orchestras.

The Royal Theatre on Polk street will, on or about the first of next month, install an orchestra composed of members of this organization. That this house now turns to human music after so long using the "canned" article, is further evidence of the logic of our campaign for human music and demonstrates that motion pictures require a proper musical setting. The New Coliseum Theatre in the Richmond District will open about November 1st and will also use an orchestra composed of our members.

Notes.

Eugene Arriola, bass player, announces the arrival of a boy in his rapidly-growing home circle. The baby arrived on last Sunday morning and at last accounts, mother and babe were doing nicely.

Alfred Hertz, conductor of the S. F. Symphony Orchestra, has become a member of this organization, having joined last week. He is actively rehearsing for the opening of the symphony season.

We have again received a request from Miss Sinsheimer, chairman of the Music Committee of the S. F. War Camp Community Service for music, musical instruments, phonographs and records for the boys of the army and navy. Miss Sinsheimer may be communicated with by calling Kearny 3500. This office will be glad to give fuller information.

Ed. Fitzpatrick, recently musical director at the Alameda Theatre, and now ably filling the same position at the Pantages Theatre, paid this city a flying visit, arriving here on Saturday last and leaving again on Monday. As Salt Lake City is bone dry, "Fitz" figured that it was a paying investment to come to San Francisco for his "morning exercises."

F. E. Crowhurst, organist at the Imperial Theatre, announces the arrival of a second baby in his home. The babe, a fine boy weighing 9½ pounds, made its advent into the world on Saturday, October 5th. Mother and child are doing nicely.

Wm. Laraia and Doc Reiss who have returned from Seattle where they have spent the summer, have nothing but the greatest praise for the officers and members of that local. They say that

THE MUSICIANS' UNION LOCAL 6 ROLL OF HONOR AND SERVICE FLAG OF 146 MEMBERS

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L. ARMBUSTER	E. MUSSO
C. E. ARRIOLA	ED. NEWMARK
PAUL ASCH	GEORGE A. NELSON
EARL BARKER	E. A. OLMSTEAD
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ELMER MILBRATH	

their universal kindness and courtesies cannot be excelled anywhere and that their stay in Seattle will never be forgotten. They both hope to be able in a measure at least to reciprocate their cordial hospitality.

Business Agent.

The position of business agent for San Francisco is vacant. All members who desire to make application for the position should file same in writing with the recording secretary at once.

STEREOTYPERS GAIN.

In the official journal of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Unions, President Freel reports these gains:

Boston stereotypers raised wages \$4.50 a week for journeymen and assistant foremen. Hamilton, Ontario, stereotypers raised a scale of \$21 a week to \$25 a week for two years and \$26 a week the next two years. Springfield, Mass., stereotypers raised wages 10 per cent. Chicago stereotypers advanced \$2 a week. Louisville and St. Paul, war bonus of 25 cents a day. Government printing office stereotypers, Washington, 5 cents an hour.

TO SOLVE MOONEY PROBLEM.

By Ed. Gammons.

Amid applause the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor on last Friday adopted the recommendation of the committee on officers' reports that the United States War Labor Board be asked to solve the Mooney problem and secure a new trial for the defendant.

The committee declared that a resolution submitted by Henry Hagelstein of Machinists' Lodge No. 68 of San Francisco, and Selig Schulberg of Waiters' Union No. 30, urging Governor Stephens to grant an open hearing on the case, was inadequate. After an exhaustive analysis of the effect of the case on the labor movements of the allied nations, the report says:

"What was the answer of Governor Stephens to this unparalleled perturbation of the world's people? We delegates of the California labor world, and to whom this man is Governor, answer, 'Nothing was said, nothing was done.'

"It is because of the pitiful position of Mr. Stephens that we do not wish to be party to any further request to one who has proven so utterly and incomprehensibly obdurate, and we recommend that this convention go on record by instructing the secretary of the State Federation to forward both the resolution No. 2 and this critique of it, with a resolution of this convention demanding that the National War Labor Board of the government immediately take such steps to procure a new trial for these defendants as a precautionary measure in the safe conduct of this great war for democracy, as we are sure without such steps being taken it will be difficult for us to understand as fully as we might all that the fight for democracy means in the battlefields of the old world, while we are suffering from so obvious a violation of democratic principles in our own midst.

"From every important allied nation has come the plea, 'Grant justice to Mooney, penalize his persecutors and prosecutors,' and this cry for justice did not come from the throats of radicals only, but from the hearts and souls of millions of British, French, Italians, Australians, Canadians and American men and women who are giving their lives in the interest of the great cause of democracy."

Numerous cablegrams demanding a new trial and pledging the support of labor till justice was finally done Mooney, were received during the past week from the Melbourne (Australia) Trades Council, the South Australian Labor Party and Trades Council and the Congress of Midland Labor of England, representing 565,000 workers.

FIREMEN AND POLICE

A large number of the unions have indorsed the charter amendments which propose an increase in pay for the firemen and police. The trade unions feel that these men are deserving of the increase because of the greatly changed conditions and because these men have had no advance for years, while practically every other vocation has received a substantial gain.

EXTENSION DIVISION MOVES.

The San Francisco offices of the University Extension Division have moved from 62 Post street to the Balboa building, 559 Market street. New and more commodious quarters are needed to accommodate the increasing number of students in mathematics, navigation, engineering, radio-telegraphy and gas-engine construction.

I believe in unions. I believe that labor organizations have been one of the greatest factors in improving the material and moral conditions of the wage earner and in raising the standard of industrial citizenship. The union is as necessary an outgrowth of our modern industrial system as is the corporation.—Theodore Roosevelt.

AN IMPRESSION OF FRANCE.

How France appears to a San Francisco boy is set forth in a letter received recently by Secretary John A. O'Connell from Sergeant Major T. F. Haggerty, 347th Field Artillery, who is a brother of Daniel P. Haggerty, the president of the Labor Council. He was particularly struck with the absence from the streets of the cities of four-wheeled wagons, the heavy hauling, he says, being done on two-wheeled carts. He also says when they shoe a horse it requires the services of several men. The French merchants think the American boys know nothing about French money except the franc, so they fix the price of nearly everything at a franc. The car lines and transportation facilities all lack the modern equipment everywhere in evidence in America. He says the boys are all anxious to get into the big show, fearing the war may end before they get a chance at the Boche.

TROUBLE FOR AUTOCRAT.

There's trouble in store for A. P. Green, president of the Long Beach Paper & Paint Company of Long Beach, Cal. This imitation kaiser addressed the following note to his superintendent:

"Beginning with Monday morning do not employ any mechanic associated directly or indirectly with the so-called Painters' Union of Long Beach. Inform all men in our employ that any connection or association with said Painters' Union of Long Beach will be sufficient ground for their immediate discharge."

The would-be autocrat then imagined his troubles were over, when, in truth, they have just started. President Connelley of the Central Labor Council has secured the original order and has taken it up with the National War Labor Board.

ORPHEUM.

The very last letter in stage realism is claimed to have been attained by Langdon McCormick in his spectacular drama "On the High Seas," which will be presented at the Orpheum next week. Al Herman, black-face comedian, known throughout vaudeville as "The Black Laugh," and one of the funniest men that have faced the footlights, will introduce a new monologue. The Misses Campbell Honeyband Georgia will be heard in songs, chiefly of their own composition. Their natural ability, culture and refinement have won for them popular favor. Tom Smith and Ralph Austin, well known in musical comedy, appropriately style their offering "All Fun." It consists of humorous songs, dances and amusing dialogue. Jack Alfred and Company will appear in a new comedy skit entitled "Smile," which demonstrates in a delightful manner Mr. Alfred's ability as a comedian. James J. Morton does not contribute an act but announces each one in a very humorous and original manner. He is, in fact, an animated program. The remaining acts in this sterling bill will be Albertina Rasch, Premiere Danseuse assisted by Paul Sandberry and Coryphees; The Lightner Girls and Newton Alexander and James Watts in "A Treat in Travesty."

MEETING FOR ELEVATOR WOMEN.

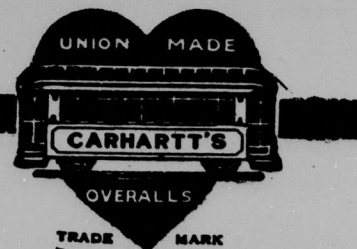
To organize women elevator operators and uphold the war policies of the government, Elevator Operators' and Starters' Union will hold a mass meeting at Eagles' Hall, Thursday evening, October 24th. The main speakers will be Congressman John I. Nolan, Mrs. Duncan McDuffie, representative of the National League for Woman's Service, L. C. Grasser and T. C. Robbins, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

**Carhartt Overalls**

are made up to a standard, not down to a price.

They outwear and outserve ordinary overalls because they are made from highest grade denim made in "Carhartt's own cotton mills. And because special provision is made for every wearing strain—even to double sewn seams.

SOLD ONLY BY THE
BETTER CLASS OF STORES



SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 11, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—President Haggerty and Secretary O'Connell excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved with correction as follows: On the Law and Legislative Committee's report, it was moved that only delegates debate the question; amendment, that each side of the question among outsiders be granted twenty minutes; amendment carried.

Credentials—Watchmen, Frank Moran, vice John Conley; Letter Carriers, P. C. Cautermauche, vice Robt. Logan; Butchers No. 115, Chas. Catoir, vice F. M. Sanford; Steam Engineers, E. V. Payne, vice J. J. Moriarity; Warehousemen and Cereal Workers, J. J. Kuhn, vice David Chambers; Milk Wagon Drivers, L. J. McGinn, vice W. W. Scothorn. Delegates seated.

Communications—Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of Office Employees' Union. Also a complaint against the Boiler Makers' Union from Office Employees' Union. Wage scale and agreement of Cemetery Employees' Union. Wage scale and agreement of Retail Delivery Drivers' Union.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Car Repairers and Trackmen, with reference to a reduction of delegates.

Request Complied With—From the Joint Committee of Native Sons and Daughters, requesting Council to purchase twenty tickets for the ball to be held for the benefit of homeless children.

Resolutions—Were submitted by Delegate Ferguson, with reference to the report of the Law and Legislative Committee on Charter Amendment No. 37, and requested the Labor Council to condemn the undemocratic spirit embodied in Charter Amendment No. 37 and that we appeal to the liberty-loving citizens of San Francisco to save our schools from this pernicious blow aimed against them, and that all affiliated unions be requested to assist in accomplishing the tenet of this resolution. On motion, this resolution was laid over to the Special Order of Business.

Reports of Unions—Shoe Clerks—Requested delegates and friends to stay away from Chick's Booterie. Jewelry Workers—All stores have signed agreement with the exception of one store. Chauffeurs—Have subscribed \$1000 for Liberty Bonds. Telephone Operators—Will give a dance on Saturday evening. Moving Picture Operators—Edison Theatre still unfair. Musicians—Have unionized theatres of Oakland; have purchased \$500 Liberty Bonds. Waiters—Have purchased \$300 Liberty Bonds. Bartenders—Have purchased \$250 Liberty Bonds. Pile Drivers—Have purchased \$10,000 Liberty Bonds. Riggers and Stevedores—Purchased \$20,000 Liberty Bonds. Tailors No. 80—Have been successful in negotiating new wage scale; will receive back pay.

Special Order of Business—Law and Legislative Committee's Report. Pending motion that each side be given twenty minutes to address the Council; carried. Moved to concur in the report of the committee; amendment, that Delegate Ferguson's resolutions be adopted instead; amendment carried, 30 in favor and 25 against. Previous question was called for and put on the above motions.

"Whereas, The Law and Legislative Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, after an extended investigation of Charter Amendment No. 37, failed to make a recommendation directly on the point at issue; and

"Whereas, The said charter amendment was initiated at the behest of the Chamber of Commerce and the San Francisco Educational Society, and is not in accord with the spirit of our democratic institutions, inasmuch as it prohibits a commendable class of our citizens from having an official voice in the government of our schools; and

Whereas, The rating of the pupils in the schools of San Francisco, as shown in the Claxton survey, is a flattering testimonial of our school teachers' proficiency as educators; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this 11th day of October, 1918, that we condemn the undemocratic spirit embodied in Charter Amendment No. 37, and that we appeal to the liberty-loving citizens of San Francisco to save our schools from this pernicious blow aimed against them; and be it further

"Resolved, That all affiliated unions be requested to assist in accomplishing the tenet of this resolution."

Executive Committee—Recommended endorsement of the Cap Makers' agreement, subject to the approval of its International Union. In the matter of the complaint of the Musicians against the Firemen's Band, a sub-committee was appointed to arrange for a meeting between all parties concerned and report at next meeting. With reference to a proposition regarding change of methods of operating cars around the loops at the ferry, committee recommended to hold the matter in abeyance in order that the engineer's office may have an opportunity of demonstrating which switch will produce the least congestion, and that in the meantime the Board of Supervisors be requested to enter into no agreement with the United Railroads providing for the use of the Spear-street switch. Report concurred in.

Moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the Mayor and the Police Commissioners in regard to the rescinding by the latter of an order relating to the sale of liquors by women; carried.

Receipts—\$704.00. Expenses—\$115.50.

Council adjourned at 12:10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. W. MULLEN,

Secretary pro tem.

CREAM PRICES REDUCED.

At a conference last Tuesday with officials of the State Food Administration, the milk distributors agreed to reduce the present prices of sweet cream to San Francisco and bay city consumers, on and after October 16th. Former prices for one-quarter pint, one-half pint, and one pint were 10, 18 and 35 cents, and the new prices will be 8, 14 and 26 cents, respectively. The new prices are subject to monthly regulation according to the advance or decline of the butter market, as butter is the basis of cream values. The above decrease follows the Food Administration's recent nation-wide order prohibiting distributors from selling sweet cream containing more than 20 per cent butterfat for household, restaurant and other uses. The San Francisco regulations will be followed in other California cities.

TO ENFORCE PRICE-POSTING ORDER.

The price-posting order of the Federal Food Administrator is now in force, and has been endorsed by the Licensed Retail Grocers of Northern California. The order requires all retail food dealers to post purchase and selling prices on a list of staple commodities, including two vegetables and two fruits. Inspectors are on the job to ascertain if any dealer fails to observe the order.

Your Next Hat Sir!

BE SURE IT'S A
BERTILLION
They're Union Made

Bertillion Leading Hatter
745 MARKET STREET

Bet. 3d and 4th Streets, opposite Grant Avenue

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

Savings Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO,
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of
San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio District Branch, Clement and
Seventh Ave.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1918

Assets \$59,397,025.20
Deposits 55,775,567.86
Reserve and Contingent Funds. 2,266,930.34
Employees' Pension Fund 284,897.17

OFFICERS

John A. Buck, President; Geo. Tourny,
Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt,
Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-
President; William Herrmann, Assistant
Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D.
Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow,
Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, Geo.
Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N.
Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van
Bergen, Robert Dollar.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
599 1/2 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

A GREAT NEW ALL STAR BILL

"ON THE HIGH SEAS," a Spectacular Melodrama presented by Langdon McCormick, with Robert Holden, Bennett Johnstone and a Sterling Company; AL HERMAN, "The Black Laugh"; THE MISSES CAMPBELL in Songs of Now and Then; SMITH AND AUSTIN, "All Fun"; JACK ALFRED & CO., in the Comedy Skit, "Smile"; ALBERTINA RASCH, Premiere Danseuse, assisted by Paul Sandberry & Coryphees; THE LIGHTNER GIRLS & NEWTON ALEXANDER, A Jolly Trio; JAMES WATTS, assisted by Rex Storey in "A Treat in Travesty"; OFFICIAL WAR REVIEW; Additional Feature—JAMES MORTON, An Animated Programme.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70

Union Made Hats

Kelly

\$3

\$4

\$5

3051 Sixteenth St.

Between Mission
and Valencia Sts.

IN THE TRENCHES OF LABOR.

By Richard Caverly.

One of the most powerful articles ever written, which emphasizes the need of health insurance, appeared in "Everybody's Magazine," in the July number, 1917, by Lillian Erskine, in collaboration with Treadwell Cleveland, Jr. This very interesting article should be secured by every friend of labor, as well as those who oppose health insurance. Herein are a few quotations:

"Up to the cataclysm of Serbian revolt the findings of the recruiting sergeant (as to the disabilities of workers), had led to the prevention of more death and human suffering than had been caused in all Europe by an entire troublous century of her earlier wars.

"Dramatic as was the horror of those battlefields, they were found to have left no such scars on national life as those inflicted by the sapping of vitality in mine and factory and mill. Costly as had been their drain upon the treasures of warring nations the daily human waste of industry were found to be a greater menace to commercial victories won in the open markets of the world.

"The expenditures by Germany, Austria, and France for official literature on diseases of occupation, would ransom a province, and forms a library in itself. For half a century England has fought sickness and mortality in her myriad trades with costly commission after commission of government experts.

"Vienna has its official Institute of Industrial Hygiene; Paris and Milan their Clinics of Industrial Disease.

"Berlin, Amsterdam, Petrograd, Frankfurt-on-Main, Gratz, Helsingfors, London, Odessa, Stockholm, Warsaw, Paris, Vienna, Barcelona, Moscow, Budapest, Munich, Brussels, Zurich, Dresden and Copenhagen have their official Museums of Safety to teach by exhibit, lecture and publication, the doctrine of human conservation among every class.

"Not only compensation for industrial injury, but health insurance and compensation for industrial disease have co-operated to protect from exploitation the worker in the hazardous trades. For every subtle risk of poisonous fume or dust, the scientist has offered his antidote and chemist and engineer the safeguard of their skill.

"In modern Europe industrial efficiency, no less than that of militarism, was based upon the bodies of physically sound. The nation rejecting four out of five for service at the front could hope for no one hundred per cent output from factories manned by those whom the recruiting station had discarded. The government hoarding its gold for budgets of preparedness could spare no needless toil from its industrial revenue.

"In war or in peace, for supremacy in battle or in commerce, the wealth of continental nations has long been reckoned as the health of nations.

"America faces war and the toll of war!

"We who are the most patient among world powers, yet the least reverent of human life; the most cautious on the score of militarism, yet the greatest spendthrift of national resource—we must face the hour that preaches from the iron throat of cannon the creed of humanity and economy we would not heed from the lips of peace.

"For a generation, we have challenged European policies of conservation with a destructive commercialism whose needless waste of treasure might have floated the navies of the world. While the war lords have striven for the industrial conservation of their national vitality, we have been content that the red blood of other countries should replenish our arteries of trade, drained by our savage wars of peace.

"We who have preached the ethics of the sanc-

tity of human life, have dared to watch a yearly carnage in the ranks of our army of labor that exceeds the losses of the Russo-Japanese war.

We who have granted a tardy policy of protection to minerals, land, streams and forests, have withheld from the thirty-five million men and women and children of industry the protection of governmental reduction of a heavier percentage of occupational accident and disease than exists elsewhere in the civilized world.

"We who have been proud of a Spanish and Philippine war record of but six thousand killed or wounded in a decade of world peace, have left unread the blood-stained page of labor with five million killed or wounded in a decade of industrial toil.

"In one year of peace our workers in mine and railway and factory and mill have faced more death and suffering than those of Austria, Belgium, Germany, France, England, Italy, Norway, and Spain combined.

"Each year ten thousand new-made widows, and thirty thousand minors, orphaned by sudden loss, appeal to American employers for compensation, and to state or private charity aid. In thirty-four months, since Austria drew the sword of vengeance, our trenches of labor have buried sixty thousand killed in the early prime of life. Since an international agreement became a scrap of paper, one million six hundred thousand major injuries have marked industrial thresholds red. Since the guns of Germany swept across the frontier, one hundred and eighty thousand—racked and tortured of limb—have been lost through the Captain of Death in ninety American trades.

"Our Army of Defense will be less swift and sure in its recruiting than the ranks of our standing industrial army of consumptives full seven hundred thousand strong. Our budgets for naval

appropriations shrink in costliness beside the two billion dollars lost to industry by approximately six hundred and fifty million days of illness since England joined the Allies.

"The number of yearly deaths and injuries in industry equals the combined population of Albany, New York; Charleston, South Carolina; Springfield, Illinois; Mobile, Alabama; and Spokane, Washington."

SPEAR-STREET SWITCH.

The protest against the use of the Spear-street switch connecting the inner and outer tracks on lower Market street has been investigated by the Executive Committee of the Labor Council with the aid of all parties in interest. A change in the situation may result from the use of the lower switch near the ferry in connection with the third loop now under construction, which might enable the new loop to care for cars on seven lines, the middle loop to take cars from six lines, and the inner loop to take cars from four lines as heretofore. A short trial of the new loop and the two switches mentioned will soon demonstrate which of the two switches will produce the least amount of congestion. In the time necessary to await the completion of the new loop, the Board of Supervisors has been requested by the Labor Council not to enter into any agreement with the United Railroads with respect to the operation of the said switch at Spear street.

CARMEN BUY BONDS.

Municipal Carmen's Union, Division No. 518, reports that it has subscribed \$500 to the Fourth Liberty Loan, and that the membership has purchased \$42,000 worth of the same issue of bonds.

The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

For Safe Keeping Put
Your Money in
DIAMONDS

By ALBERT S. SAMUELS

DIAMONDS have become one of the safest and best paying investments a man can make. They have gone up sixty per cent since 1914. The advance in years to come will be equally rapid. They will make you money in addition to the pleasure of wearing them. We insure their value to you by our money-back guaranty bond, agreeing to refund 90 per cent of your purchase price any time within a year if you have to dispose of them.

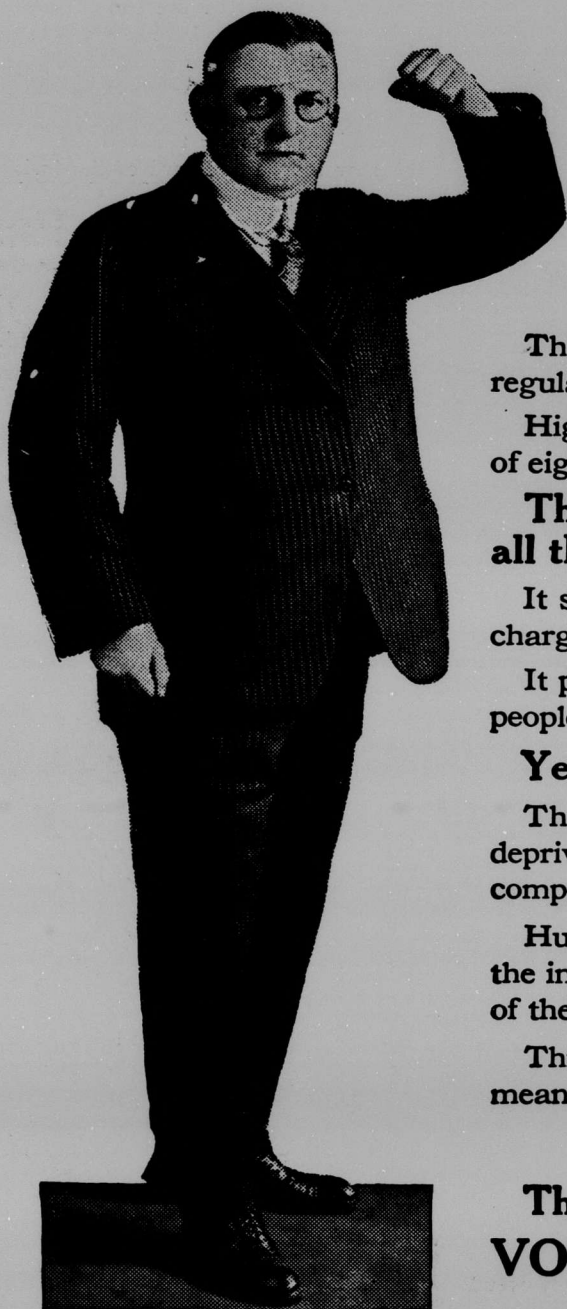
We sell blue-white diamonds only. These are not the largest in the world for the money, but they are the most brilliant. No one can ever criticize a diamond you buy here. Put \$10 or \$25 a month into a diamond. We will hold it for you until the payments are complete, protecting you against the coming advances.

Watchmakers *The Albert S. Samuels Co.* Jewelers Opticians

895 MARKET STREET, near Fifth

Dental Trust Must Go

Amendment to Dental Law Breaks Power of Combine and Safeguards Interests of All



PAINLESS PARKER

More than 125,000 Californians have asked to have the Dental Law amended.

If you knew how the present Dental Law operates you would realize that never has there been greater reason for change in a law.

Dental laws are made at the command of a combine of political dentists for their own profit, under the excuse, "protection for the people."

This permits them to fix high prices, and hold them high, by regulating competition.

High prices make a luxury of dentistry and put it out of reach of eighty per cent of the people.

This amendment brings dentistry within reach of all the people.

It secures the services of highly skilled dentists, permitted to charge reasonable fees.

It permits dentists to give openly to the public information the people should have about the care of their teeth.

Yes! I have personal interest in this measure.

The Dental Trust seeks to ruin those it cannot control, depriving the people of fair prices which come only through competition.

Huge sums of money are being used to cloud the issue, so that the interests of the people may be made secondary to the profits of the dentists.

This is your fight to make it possible for people of moderate means to save their teeth.

End this autocracy.

The Dental Amendment will be No. 21 on the ballot.

VOTE YES

Painless Parker

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

A special meeting of the union will be held next Sunday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, at the Labor Temple, at which time the scale committee will present for consideration the following proposition received from the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association:

"This agreement, made and entered into this 15th day of October, 1918, between the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association, as the representative and authorized agent of the 'San Francisco Examiner,' 'San Francisco Chronicle,' 'The Bulletin,' and the 'San Francisco Call and Post,' party of the first part, and San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, by its committee duly authorized to act, party of the second part:

"Witnesseth:

"That it is understood and agreed that all the terms and provisions of the present San Francisco typographical wage scale and agreement, with the exception of the changes hereinafter noted, shall be in full force and effect from and after the 21st day of October, 1918, until the 21st day of October, 1919, and thereafter indefinitely, with the understanding that should either party to this agreement at the expiration of the one year period herein provided, desire to resume negotiations looking forward toward a new wage scale and agreement, at least thirty (30) days' notice of intention shall be given; it being understood and agreed between the parties hereto that the wage scale and agreement herein provided for shall govern the parties hereto for the full period of thirty days following the receipt of notice of intention and thereafter indefinitely until the wage scale and agreement herein provided for has been definitely abrogated by a written notice from either party to this agreement, or has been renewed or a new wage scale and agreement determined by conciliation or arbitration.

"It is understood and agreed that in the provision of the present San Francisco typographical scale governing the re-setting of local advertisements a time limit, within which the re-setting must be done, of forty-eight (48) hours, shall be inserted.

"It is understood and agreed that to the present San Francisco typographical wage scale fixed by a Board of Arbitration in Indianapolis, October 20, 1917, shall be added the sum of fifty (50c) cents per day.

"In witness whereof, the undersigned representatives of the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written."

It is important that all members of the union, especially those employed on the papers, be present.

The union's delegates to the State Federation of Labor Convention at San Diego returned early this week. They report a very successful convention. The two committees that handle the important business of the convention were headed by the presidents of Los Angeles and San Francisco Typographical Unions — Seth Brown and George A. Tracy. The latter also was honored by being elected, without opposition, as delegate to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Atlantic City, N. J., next June.

The referendum vote taken by No. 21 last Wednesday on the various propositions submitted by the recent Scranton convention resulted as follows: First proposition, 385 for, 103 against; second proposition, 250 for, 187 against; third proposition, 144 for, 221 against; fourth proposition, 117 for, 364 against; fifth proposition, 235 for, 224 against; sixth proposition, 338 for, 149 against; seventh proposition, 368 for, 106 against; eighth proposition, 362 for, 104 against.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 30.

The voters of California will soon be called upon to vote upon the adoption of this amendment, which should not be confused with any other amendment submitted to the people at this election.

In 1911 a constitutional amendment was adopted which it was then thought was broad enough to give the Legislature all the power necessary for the enactment of a Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act and the Legislature, acting under the authority of this amendment, did incorporate in one enactment a full plan of compensation, insurance and safety, with adequate provision for administration. This act has, with some modifications and amendments, been in operation for nearly five years and has given satisfaction to both employers and their employees and to the public generally. The Safety Department's activities commend themselves to citizens because they represent a real saving in man power. In the State Compensation Insurance Fund the State has built up a financial institution of magnitude, which is performing important service for the people of the State.

But there are still some doubts entertained in certain quarters as to the constitutionality of some of the things that have been incorporated in this act, and it was for the purpose of validating what the Legislature had done, and making the constitution broad enough to sanction the compensation law and the State Compensation Insurance Fund as they now exist, and so put their powers and obligations beyond the realm of controversy, that this proposed amendment was submitted.

When a law has proven itself, as this law has done, it is entitled to the approval of the people of the State and to be permanently established on a firm foundation. No new grants of power beyond those already exercised and given by the Act have been included in this amendment, but it is important that the law shall not be subject to further attack upon technical grounds, and

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

especially is this important to the State Compensation Insurance Fund, which now has two and a half millions in assets and is doing an insurance business amounting to around two and a half millions annually. The people of California are respectfully asked to dispel all uncertainty as to the future by the adoption of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 30 (23 on the ballot).

Phone Market 2355

Yosemite Lager on Draught

JOHN WIESE

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS
Strictly Union Conditions

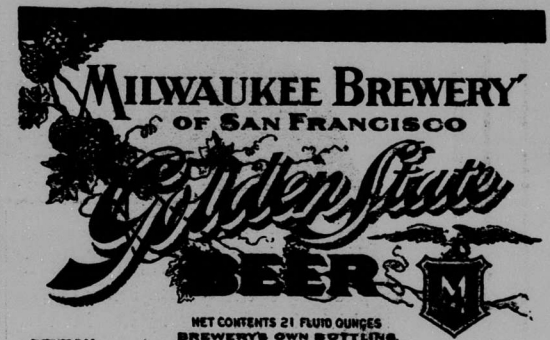
3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

"A treat that can't be beat"

**OLD GILT EDGE
WHISKEY**

Rye

Bourbon



NET CONTENTS 21 FLUID OUNCES
BREWERY'S OWN BOTTLING



Trade Mark

**HOT WATER AT THE
SCRATCH OF A MATCH**

**GAS WATER HEATERS
DO THE WORK**

Can be attached to your kitchen boiler without interfering with your stove. Consult your dealer.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

San Francisco District
445 SUTTER STREET

Phone Sutter 140

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

ANNIVERSARY SALE

First Anniversary of opening of Down-Stairs Department---
Three Floors overflowing with wonderful Shoe Bargains for Men, Women and Children, because the space in our Down-Stairs Department is totally inadequate to accommodate these enormous offerings at

HUGE REDUCTIONS

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE TO SAVE



STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
NIGHTS
UNTIL
9 O'CLOCK

B. KATSCHINSKI
PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1881
 "The Greatest Shoe House in the West"
825 MARKET ST. STOCKTON 825

STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
NIGHTS
UNTIL
9 O'CLOCK

EIGHT-HOUR DAY WINS.

The Department of Labor reports increased efficiency as the result of the operation of the eight-hour law, which became operative in the lumber regions of Washington the first of last January. Figures compiled by operators show that the per hour production per man has increased 13 per cent on the eight-hour basis in comparison with the per hour production per individual under the old ten-hour working day. The general output of the industry is about 9.41 per cent less than the output under the ten-hour day. The mills are operating with about 65 per cent of the help needed in the industry, but are better fixed in a labor way than a year ago, and conditions in this respect are improving.

TAILORS WIN DECISION.

The controversy between Tailors' Union No. 80 and the employers regarding the new scale was referred for settlement to the International Union, both sides agreeing to abide by the decision. The International Union decided in favor of the Union, and the decision was gracefully accepted by the employers. One firm of employers has offered its employees to purchase one Liberty Bond for each employee, providing the employee purchased one himself. The employees accepted the offer with a rush and the employer kept his word and presented bond for bond.

A ROCHE MEETING.

The friends of Judge M. J. Roche are to hold a meeting in the court-room of that judge in the City Hall on Wednesday evening, October 23rd, at which a plan of campaign will be mapped out. Judge Roche is a member of the Molders' Union and for many years was treasurer of the local organization.

BALL OF BAKERS No. 24.

A ball will be held at California Hall, Polk and Turk streets, Saturday evening, October 26th, under the auspices of Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Local No. 24.

OPPOSES AMENDMENT.

The charter amendment providing for a change in the management of San Francisco's schools occupied the attention of the Labor Council last Friday night. The proponents and opponents were both given a hearing by the Council, after which the delegates took up the question and discussed it pro and con for more than three hours. When the vote was taken at a late hour it was found that the Council had voted by a majority of five to oppose the amendment at the November election.

SHIP DRAFTING COURSE OPENS.

A new course in ship drafting, and one in reading ship blueprints, designed to aid men in qualifying men for service in the merchant marine, is being given by the University of California Extension Division. Classes in these subjects opened at the High School of Commerce last Tuesday evening. Classes will meet in room 20, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, as follows: Ship drafting, 7 to 8 o'clock; blueprint reading, 8 to 9 o'clock. Registration is accepted at 62 Post street.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John O. Evans of the railroad trainmen; James Leonard of the plumbers; Walter M. Gill of the lathers; John J. McNamara of the boilermakers; John Baker of the riggers and stevedores; Nickolai Peterson and Ervend Evensen of the Alaska fishermen; Charles A. Fisher of the teamsters; Leonard C. Dart of the masters, mates and pilots; John Kierluff of the millmen.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

Photo Engravers Union is now voting on a constitutional amendment which provides that the members are out to work on any holiday during the war. This includes holidays that may be specified by proclamation from time to time by the President or Governor. The union has invested \$300 in Fourth loan bonds.

HEALTH INSURANCE HEARINGS.

Members of organized labor are especially invited to attend the public hearings on the subject of health insurance at the Palace Hotel next Monday night at 8 o'clock, and all day Tuesday and Tuesday evening.

Daniel C. Murphy, president of the State Federation of Labor and a member of the unsalaried commission appointed by Governor Hiram Johnson, will assist in conducting these hearings.

President Murphy presided at a public hearing in Eureka on Tuesday of this week, and on Monday night made a talk on the subject at an overflow meeting in the largest hall in Eureka, and the verdict of "non-combatants" present was that he "wiped up the floor with the opposition."

The Social Insurance Commission announces that the purpose of these hearings is to secure and record for the information and guidance of the Legislature and the people of this State evidence of the conditions which bear on the establishment in California of social health insurance; to obtain by impartial examination of witnesses of varying opinions aid in the formulation of a social health insurance system, which, under Section 1 of Senate Bill 749, the commission is required to report to the Legislature. The commission desires to secure evidence of the change of conditions brought about by the war which bear upon this question, in order that all recommendations of the commission may be made in the light of data of present importance.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, the medical expert, who has studied the operation of health insurance in England, will be present at these hearings. Dr. Woods Hutchinson has just returned from hospital work at the front, where he has done his part to make surgery help to win the war. He is considered one of the wittiest and ablest speakers in America as well as an authority, and will undoubtedly add much to the interest of the hearings.

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